

Boston College Magazine

November 1979

So long



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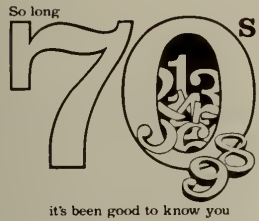
Your dollar can do more for Boston College
during The Year of the Challenges.



Boston College New Heights Advancement Campaign

Boston College Magazine

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Cover design by Carol Davis. All photos by Lee Pellegrini, with the exception of historical photos, pp. 26-31.

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I don't know about you, but 1969 still seems only a couple of years ago to me. What happened to the '70s? They went by so fast I don't feel I had the chance to know them at all.

The '70s did happen, though, and we each could probably come up with something we remember from the decade. Double-digit inflation, for example. Or . . . Watergate, the oil embargo, Kent State, cancer-causing shampoo, the fights for the pennant the Red Sox lost in September (sometimes Julys), disco.

But was it all so bad in the '70s? We asked nine members of the University community to come up with what they thought were positive developments during the decade in their particular field of expertise or interest. **David Plante, '61**, whose novel *The Family* was nominated for a National Book Award this year, thanked us for asking him to contribute his views on literature, then added, "I must tell you, however, that I think a decade a totally arbitrary parenthesis in time, no more valid than two years or 20 years. And I must also say that I no more believe in the good old days than I do in good future days; the present day, as William Faulkner said of the Southern Blacks, endures. Again, thank you so much for asking me."

The results of the successful efforts of the others we asked appear in the collection of perspectives on the '70s, beginning on page 9.

While time enters yet another decade, the University Law School begins a special one — its sixth. Ceremonies scheduled for this academic year will commemorate the founding of the School in 1929. It wasn't that auspicious a year to begin anything, but the Law School has developed into one of the most selective and distinguished professional schools in the country.

Third-year law student **Todd Simon** spent several months this year researching and compiling a history of the Law School, and locating many old photographs of facilities, faculty and students. His history of the School begins on page 25. Simon also wanted it known that his history project is still underway and that any pertinent information or memorabilia from Law School alumni would be appreciated. Simon can be contacted at the Law School.

There have been several recent changes in the names on the masthead of this

magazine, which is printed at left. I believe the readers of *B.C.M.* should know a little bit about the newest members of the staff here. In alphabetical order:

Ben Birnbaum, contributing writer. Ben joined the staff in October 1978, after working seven years at the University of Vermont. A Brooklyn native, he is a graduate of Queens College and holds a bachelor's degree in Talmudic law from the Ner Rabbinical College. He has been a free-lance writer and continues to write fiction. Ben and his wife Diane are the parents of a six-month-old boy, Adam.

Carol Davis, designer. Carol also came to the staff in October 1978. She is a native of Tonawanda, N.Y., and graduated from Kirkland College with an art major. Since moving to the Boston area, she has worked in graphic design and has studied at the Boston Museum School.

Christie Herlihy, contributing writer. One of our newest members, Christie joined the staff this October after two years as a staff writer for *Notre Dame Magazine*. A native of Chillicothe, Ohio, she is a 1977 graduate of Notre Dame, where she also wrote for student publications.

Lee Pellegrini, staff photographer. The improved quality of the photographs in *B.C.M.* are the direct result of the talents of this Boston University graduate. Lee graduated in 1972 from the School of Public Communications with a major in photojournalism. After free-lancing and working in laboratories in Boston, the Leominster native joined the staff of the audiovisual department in 1977 before coming up to help us out in the summer of 1978. Lee and his wife Jan, who is director of counseling at Bryant College in Rhode Island, live in Lincoln, R.I.

William Sonzski, contributing writer. Our newest staff member, Will became Manager of News and Information Services for the public relations office this October as well as a contributor to this magazine. A 1960 graduate of Northwestern, Will has had wide experience in journalism and free-lance writing. A former public affairs officer for the Peace Corps, he has been a correspondent for *Newsweek* and the *Boston Globe*, a staff member of the *Boston Herald* and an instructor of creative writing at Carnegie-Mellon University, Chatham College and University of Pittsburgh. Will is also the author of a novel, *Punch Goes the Judy*, published in 1971.

Bill McDonald

Prof. Bourneuf's return honors Bourneuf House

One afternoon early in October, we walked over to Bourneuf House to attend reception for its namesake, **Alice Bourneuf**, retired Professor of Economics and the first woman appointed to the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences.



Alice Bourneuf

We found that wine, cheese and crackers were being offered at three locations, but that the chief attraction was Prof. Bourneuf, a short, grey-haired woman as hale of spirit that day as the bright flowers on her print dress.

Inserting ourselves in the circle of well-wishers and old friends, we listened for a while to someone's recollections of a visit to Prof. Bourneuf's apartment in Paris and someone else's recollections of a visit to Prof. Bourneuf's present home in Maine. Prof. Bourneuf kept busy correcting the recollectors. At last we were able to ask her how it felt to be standing in Bourneuf House.

"I can't believe it or understand it," she said. "They should have named it after a biologist, some famous man"; and then she turned to scold a new arrival.

"He helped me move to Maine," she said, "and hasn't been back since."

The new arrival offered his apologies and asked her about life in Maine.

"You'll be pleased to know," she said, "that my bad habits continue. I still have a good stiff drink before lunch," and turning to us, she added, "Don't write that down."

But we already had and then someone began to tell her the history of the building that bears her name and someone else began to talk of the Pope's visit and a group of friends and well-wishers swept Prof. Bourneuf away to another room.

Left to our own devices, we sipped burgundy and read, off a wall plaque, the citation written for the occasion of Prof. Bourneuf's receiving an honorary doctorate from B.C. in 1977. We read, in part: "Her own students rise up and call her blessed, for she has ever sought excellence. In this, our affectionate salutation, we heed the admonition of Solomon to 'give her of the fruit of her hands and let her works praise her.'"

B.B.

Pope's visit: Concern, confidence, participation

Pope John Paul II charmed Catholics and non-Catholics alike during his recent visit to the United States, and many young persons especially welcomed him with adulation more commonly associated with a rock star. The Pope's charisma, however, could be a double-edged sword, according to **Rev. Richard McBrien**, Director of the Institute of Religious Education and Pastoral Ministry here.

"John Paul could become so dynamic that there could be the danger of his becoming a cultive personality in the Church," Fr. McBrien said. "The Pope cannot be a one-man show. The Church has to be governed in a spirit of collegiality."

Fr. McBrien, who was commentator for CBS News throughout the Pope's visit, said he believed the visit was a valuable experience for the Pope.

"I think the U.S. tour was not just a chance for the people to see the Pope, but an opportunity for John Paul II to get a better sense of the changing Church. Nowhere is that change more evident than in the United States. We are facing problems that the Church in other parts of the world has not yet begun to face, but will face."

Those problems, he said, included such issues as birth control and the role of women in the Church — "Not just their ordination, but the very attitude toward women and their ministry." The Pope's statements have reflected a "traditional" theology, Fr. McBrien said, but the Pope must consider that "Catholic theology has moved beyond the period when he received his doctorate in the 1950s in Rome."

University President **J. Donald Monan, S.J.**, said he believed the emotional response to the Pope and the strength of character the Pope demonstrated were more significant than statements regarding doctrine.

"When you get down to the specifics of doctrinal statements, people will agree or disagree with them," Fr. Monan said. "But in his addressing of all peoples, those statements are not as important as his effectively making God present."

"I think a great many Catholics have had their confidence shaken in recent years. The Pope's presence has helped to restore that confidence. A full spectrum of opinion exists among Catholics, and I don't think that diversity will disappear. But the basic commitment of their faith and their confidence in it will be renewed as the search to give it doctrinal expression continues."

Many Boston College alumni, faculty and students participated in the services connected with the Papal visit. Thirty members of choral groups on campus, including **Thomas P. O'Malley, S.J.**, Dean of A&S, sang in the 250-voice choir in Boston conducted by **Rev. Frank Strahan, '55**, archdiocesan music director.

Laetitia Blain, Assistant Chaplain and director of the college choir at St. Ignatius Church, was one of six soloists in the pre-Mass concert on the Boston Common and sang the responsorial psalm during the liturgy. **Theodore Marier, '34**, directed the archdiocesan school choir during the services at Holy Cross Cathedral and University Chorale director **C. Alexander Peloquin** directed the 350-voice choir for the Chicago services for the Pope.

The Boston College Band performed outside the Cardinal's residence in Brighton, where the Pope spent the night of his Boston visit, and several students acted as interpreters in assisting foreign news media representatives during the Pope's visit.

It's still Student Recplex, but named after Bill Flynn

Bill Flynn said a report that the name of the Student Recreation Complex was being changed "couldn't be further from the truth."

"It's the *Student Recreation Complex* and it always will be the *Student Recreation Complex*," Flynn told several hundred persons at the Oct. 14 ceremony dedicating the complex in his name. "There's simply a subtitle there now saying 'William J. Flynn.' "

Many students were among the more than 1,400 members of the University community attending the ceremony and a testimonial dinner for the man who, despite his own contentions to the contrary, was most responsible for the existence of one of Boston College's most popular and significant facilities. The assemblage also honored the man for his 33 years of service to B.C. as a teacher, coach, alumni director and director of athletics.

"Bill Flynn has set standards of excellence for all of us," Fr. Monan said at the dinner. Addressing Flynn, he said, "Since 1939, Boston College has had a part in your identity. With this building now bearing your name, I hope the ideals you've always personified will always be a part of Boston College's identity."

The events honoring Flynn began on a brisk afternoon with a ceremony in which the B.C. Band played, the building's new sign was unveiled and a series of speakers praised the facility and Flynn for his foresight and determination.

Student government president **Dan Cotter**, '81, said the recreation complex represented Flynn's "commitment to the whole University, to coeducation and to recreational sports."

Fr. Monan said the complex provided "a genuine addition to the educational experience of our students" in allowing young persons "to gain familiarity with human strength and physical force — the benefits from them and how they can be abused." Noting that half the users of the facility were women, Fr. Monan said he believed that women in this society were perhaps hampered by a "fragile" sense of self-confidence and that "increased enjoyment and proficiency in sports will bring to women a self-confidence that will be truly liberating to the wide range of their talents."



At the dedication of the Flynn Student Recreation Complex are, left to right: Dan Cotter, president of U.G.B.C.; John Irwin, president of the Alumni Association; athletic director Bill Flynn; and Fr. Monan.

Also speaking at the dedication ceremony were: **John J. Irwin**, '52, J.D. '57, president of the Alumni Association; **Daniel F. Tully**, architect of the complex; and Massachusetts Gov. **Edward King**, '48.

The testimonial dinner, held in one of the wings of the recreation complex, provided to several other speakers the opportunity to honor Flynn. In addition to the words of praise, Associate Director of Athletics **Eddie Carroll** presented lifetime passes to the complex to Flynn, his wife Marie and the other members of the Flynn family.

Speaking at the dinner were: **James Frank**, president of Lincoln University and secretary-treasurer of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, of which Flynn serves as president this year; **Art Donovan**, '50, member of the profes-

sional football and University halls of fame, representing former B.C. athletes; **Robert M. Whitelaw**, commissioner of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference; **Peter Carlesimo**, assistant to the executive vice-president for athletic affairs at Fordham; **Dick Kazmier**, president of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame; **Robert Kane**, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee; and Fr. Monan.

Rev. William J. Donlon, '31, offered the invocation and **Joseph L. Shea**, S.J., '40, M.A. '46, faculty representative to athletics, said benediction. Local radio personality **Jess Cain** was toastmaster and **Eddie Miller**, '57, M.B.A. '68, Director of Special Affairs, was general chairman.

When Flynn got his chance to speak at the dinner, he recalled some of the words

of the song his daughter had sung to the assemblage at the beginning of the evening's events.

"Mary Beth sang those words, 'Feel like a giant, soar like an eagle, as though I had wings.' That's the way I feel tonight."

B.M.

Reston: U.S. needs leader with eloquence, character

How do you spell relief for a nation scarred by the political squabbles of the '70s and the mistrust engendered by Watergate and Vietnam?

"What this country needs is a leader, a person of great character and eloquence to pull this country together," said **James Reston**, *New York Times* columnist who opened this season's Humanities Series with "Prospects for 1980."

"It will require an unusual presidential campaign if we are to have to go into the '80s with more unity than we had before," Reston said at Roberts Center, where he addressed a large group of students, faculty and others and answered questions from the audience. He said the 35 state primary elections received excessive attention, distracting the President and congress from important national issues, and accentuating the regional, racial and religious differences that already divided the country.

"Forget about the primaries and notice the color of the autumn trees," he quipped.

Reston also admonished his colleagues in the press as well as other Americans to be "less destructive."

"There ought to be a statute of limitations on past blunders like Chappaquidick," he said. "There is a tendency in this country to distrust everything. We have gone through these periods before. We've had disasters in the past and will have disasters in the future . . . But we have much to be thankful for this Thanksgiving: no war, no military draft, more people employed at higher wages than any time in history, a constitution which survived Nixon. . . ."

The country also had well-known problems, Reston said, particularly 13 percent inflation and an energy crunch, both complex issues with no clear cause to blame.

"What is uppermost in people's minds

right now is the need for leadership," Reston said, "I feel those who are running, or jogging, for the presidency are an above-average bunch."

Reston has long been familiar with the political scene. A Washington correspondent for the past 38 years, Reston has won two Pulitzer prizes. A member of the *Times* board of directors, he holds 11 honorary degrees, including one from Boston College presented in 1963.

He commented on this season's presidential hopefuls:

Kennedy is Carter's "most serious challenge." With good grass roots and senatorial support, he would annoy would-be supporters in 1984 if he didn't run now. One of the youngest candidates, he appeals to those moved by the cry of his late brother, John, "to get this joint moving again."

Carter has "lost more gains than the B.C. football team," but has made strides in foreign policy, especially China. His efforts in the Middle East might have won him the Nobel Peace Prize.

In the Republicans' corner, 69-year-old Reagan moves ahead in the polls, his strength lying with the conservatives. Connolly, only a few years younger, looks and speaks like a president. "He is a vibrant figure in the mood of the day. You get the feeling watching him that he's not one to be pushed around, like Carter is now by Congress. Americans like Connolly's big mouth, and that 'I've-had-it-up-to-here, now-cut-that-out' attitude." Baker, quiet and experienced, may be too moderate for the conservatives. The Republicans may turn back to Ford, "but the problem with the Republicans is they've turned back too often already."

In an age when television can put the President in American living rooms, the most important asset for a leader is to be able to come across on the "boob tube." Looking young was not a decisive point, Reston said, but a factor that could hurt the Republicans. The most essential characteristic, however, was eloquence—a gift that Kennedy and Connolly have, he said, but Carter lacks.

"What this country needs is a hearing aid," Reston said. "And a President who will use the White House like a 'bully pulpit' and appeal to the country for unity."

C.H.

Egyptians here in program that may lead to exchanges

Five members of the faculty of Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, have arrived at the University to begin advanced study in their respective areas of scholarship and to study American higher education. The five — three educators, a biologist and chemist — are part of a group of 25 Egyptian scholars who will be visiting B.C. over the next two and a half years, some for periods as long as two years.

The program, funded by a loan from the World Bank to Ain Shams, is just a small portion of a larger faculty exchange commitment that the University is seeking to make to Ain Shams and Egyptian education. In the planning stages are programs that will have members of the School of Education faculty studying the Egyptian program for the training of elementary school teachers and making recommendations for its reform, and that will involve B.C. in the evaluation and reform of Egyptian programs in special education.

John Walsh, Professor of Education, coordinator for the projects, said he was working with the offices of research administration and foundation relations at the University with a view toward making contacts with governmental agencies and foundations that would consider underwriting the projects.

"Our preliminary findings," Prof. Walsh said, "are that no single agency or foundation is going to give us all the support we will need, so it's likely we will have to go to a number of places and very possible that we'll have to fund in stages."

Prof. Walsh said he expected the special education program to take three years and the program on teacher training to take five years.

Latest alumni directory to be issued early 1980

Persons who ordered the new edition of the Boston College Alumni Directory can expect to receive their copy shortly after the beginning of the year, according to the Alumni Office.

More than 65,000 alumni of the University are to be listed in the directory, published by Bernard C. Harris Co. Listings

will be both in alphabetical order and by state or foreign country.

Orders for directories can still be made by contacting the publisher at the toll-free number 1-800-431-2500.

New Heights library plans get another big challenge

The National Endowment for the Humanities (N.E.H.) has issued a challenge grant of \$700,000 to the University's New Heights Advancement Campaign for the renovation of Bapst Library. The grant, the largest such grant received by B.C., will match one-for-three each new or increased dollar given for the renovation project.

With the \$300,000 Dana Foundation challenge grant announced earlier this year, the N.E.H. grant brings to \$1 million the amount of challenge grants directed to the improvement of the University's library system. The Dana Foundation grant also matches funds one-for-three, but applies to funds for the construction of the new central research library.

The N.E.H. challenge runs for three years and means that if donors contribute \$2.1 million to library capital improvements by 1982, the Endowment will give an additional \$700,000. The renovation project for Bapst will make the 50-year-old building an undergraduate study center, housing the 100,000 books most frequently used by undergraduates.

A second feature of the Bapst renovation will be a climate-controlled area for storage and display of rare books and special collections. The condition of these rare books and other articles is appreciably threatened by the inadequacies of the heating system installed a half-century ago.

The N.E.H. grant is the fourth to be presented to the University by the Endowment in the past five years. The largest previous grant was \$182,162 for the "Perspectives on Western Culture" program in the College of Arts & Sciences.

With the two major challenge grants for the library projects, the University's development office has dubbed this year "The Year of the Challenges." The development office has prepared material for distribution to alumni and other contributors on the particular importance of support this year.



FIRST CITIZEN — W. Seavey Joyce, S.J., former president of the University, attends a special Boston College Citizens Seminar Oct. 25 at Faneuil Hall commemorating the 25th year of the program. As dean of S.O.M., Fr. Joyce was responsible for the institution of the seminars in 1954. Since that time, the seminars have been a forum for urban concerns for thousands of local and national government and business leaders. Fr. Joyce, now a parish priest in Wisconsin, was honored at the seminar and presented with a painting of a Boston scene.

Immigration changed nature of 'American' Catholicism

The Catholic Church of 18th century, post-Revolution America was moving in directions that have since come to be associated with the "modern" Church until 19th century immigration radically altered the American Catholic community, according to **Jay P. Dolan**, author of *The Immigrant Church* and professor of history at University of Notre Dame.

Speaking at a Sept. 23 symposium on campus marking the 150th anniversary of *The Pilot*, Boston's Catholic weekly newspaper, Dolan said the early American Catholic Church was developing as a distinctive Church "rooted in and fashioned by American political and social forces." The transplanted English Catholicism of early Maryland, he said, was characterized by a high regard for religious tolerance, a concern for making religion intelligible, an "apologetic of persuasion,"

the use of English in the liturgy, and a spirit of democracy that found lay persons very much involved in parish affairs.

All these trends, Dolan said, came to a halt when the wave of immigration drastically changed the nature of the American Catholic community and "crushed the dream of a national Church." The American Catholic hierarchy shifted its attention and efforts to "conserving the religious tradition of the past and accommodating the needs of diverse ethnic groups."

Dolan contrasted the situation of the Church in Boston, where membership was 80 percent Irish, with that of Chicago, where the Church served 28 different nationalities, and of New York City, where 27 different nationalities could be found within one square mile of city tenements.

"Given the American Church's success in accommodating to the needs of these diverse ethnic groups," Dolan said, "it's a miracle it survived at all."

J.G.M.

Villanova is lucky 13 as long, long streak ends

Don't talk to football coach **Ed Chlebek** about the fear of 13. Going into the Sept. 22 game against Villanova, he already had 12 to worry about — 12 previous consecutive losses as coach of the Eagles.

As it turned out, 13 was no problem. The Eagles dumped Villanova 34-7. The nation's longest losing streak among Division I college teams at the time and Coach Chlebek's personal hell came to an end. Boston College had last won a game Nov. 19, 1977 against Massachusetts. A loss to Holy Cross that season, 11 losses during Coach Chlebek's first season, and the opening loss to Tennessee this year added up to 13 losses in a row.

For the morbidly curious, the recent losing streak was not the longest in B.C.'s history. In the 1950 and 1951 seasons, the Eagles lost 14 games in succession.

Coach Chlebek told the *Heights* after the victory over Villanova that he was "relieved and happy." His sentiments were echoed by many.

Since Villanova, the Eagles have lost to Stanford, Pittsburgh, West Virginia and Miami. At press time for this magazine, the record this year was 1-5.

Nine to serve on committee for dinner honoring O'Neill

Nine distinguished friends and colleagues of U.S. Rep. **Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.**, '36, Speaker of the House of Representatives, have agreed to serve as members of the honorary committee for the testimonial dinner raising funds for a chair in political science in Speaker O'Neill's name at the University.

Honorary committee members are: **Barbara C. Jordan**, former U.S. Representative and now a member of the faculty of University of Texas; comedian **Bob Hope**; Vice-President **Walter F. Mondale**; **George Meany**, president of A.F.L.-C.I.O.; **John W. McCormack**, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; former President **Gerald R. Ford**; **Humberto Cardinal Medeiros**, Archbishop of Boston; U.S. Senator **Abraham A. Ribicoff**; and U.S. Senator **Edward M. Kennedy**.

The testimonial dinner is scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, the Speaker's birthday. Chairman of the testimonial is **Peter Grace**, president of W. R. Grace Co.

Dean O'Malley to assume presidency of John Carroll

Thomas P. O'Malley, S.J., Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences since 1973, will be leaving his post in May to assume the presidency of John Carroll University, a Jesuit institution in Cleveland. He is to be installed as John Carroll's 20th president at the university's commencement exercises next spring.

"Boston College is losing one of its most talented and dedicated members," said Fr. Monan. "The double perspectives he has enjoyed in recent years as academic dean of our largest college and as trustee of several universities send him to John Carroll knowledgeable about the full range of challenges involved in university management. Through his enviable gift for language, John Carroll's ideals will find a most articulate voice.

"With my congratulations, Fr. O'Malley has my sincere gratitude for the contributions he has made to Boston College. Though we lose the benefits of his rich talents, I know we shall retain his devotion as an alumnus."



ROYAL DUO — The B.C. Eagle escorts Homecoming King Christopher Simmons, '80, of South Dartmouth and Queen Margaret Fleury, '80, of Chevy Chase, Md., in the halftime parade before Homecoming fans at the Oct. 13 West Virginia game. The King and Queen were selected at random from nominations of students in a U.G.B.C.-sponsored contest. State Lt. Gov. Thomas P. O'Neill III, '68, was grand marshal of the Homecoming parade. In other Homecoming activities, several organizations provided floats for a pre-game parade around Alumni Stadium, and the float from the Class of 1955 was judged best among the group. Hundreds of students and alumni also attended a Homecoming ball the night before in McElroy Commons.

A search committee that will include representatives of the faculty and student body will be appointed by Fr. Monan to find a replacement for Fr. O'Malley. The final decision on a new dean will be made

by Fr. Monan, with recommendations to be provided by the committee.

Fr. O'Malley, a member of the Class of 1951, joined the B.C. faculty in 1967, following receipt of a doctorate in letters

from University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands. After serving as chairman of the classics department, he was named chairman of the theology department in 1969 and dean of A&S four years later.

John Carroll University is an institution of 4,000 students and 350 full-time faculty and staff members, with a 60-acre campus and an annual operating budget exceeding \$11 million.

Kennedy aura shines on Law School 50th

It was a day for remembering, for looking ahead, and for politics. More than 2,000 alumni and friends attended the Oct. 26 convocation commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Law School, but it seemed the presidential ambitions of the guest speaker received as much attention as the School's golden anniversary.

Not a single speaker refused the opportunity to make reference to the likely (later confirmed) candidacy of **Sen. Edward M. Kennedy**. During the convocation and especially throughout the Senator's speech, the simultaneous clicking of camera shutters by the many press photographers covering the event sounded like a practice session for castanet players.

Even before Sen. Kennedy came to the platform with other convocation speakers, his presence affected the proceedings. Those attending the event were required to stand in line outside the Flynn Student Recreation Complex until the 2 p.m. starting time while a Secret Service sweep of the Complex took place.

If the Senator was the star of the show, however, the Law School's distinguished history and stature in the legal world was not overlooked.

Tributes to the School were made by Judge **Joseph P. Warner**, '58, J.D. '61, president of the Law School Alumni Association; **James M. Langan**, '30, J.D. '34, president of the Fellows of the Law School; **Edward F. Hennessey**, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; Sen. Kennedy; and **Fr. Monan**.

Fr. Monan said his purpose in addressing the gathering was to express the University's pride in the Law School and "to reaffirm the integral part the Law School plays in the mission of Boston College."

"I pray," he said, "that through the



U.S. Rep. Robert F. Drinan, S.J., former dean of the Law School, shares a "political" joke with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, third from left, and others at the Law School convocation commemorating the School's 50 years. Sen. Kennedy was guest speaker at the convocation, which was also addressed by Law School Dean Richard G. Huber, left, Edward F. Hennessey, chief justice of the state Supreme Judicial Court, second from left, and Fr. Monan.

practice of law by our alumni and alumnae this University will continue to contribute to the enrichment of human life."

Sen. Kennedy also praised the School saying, "For 50 years, you have educated students to adapt the law's great purposes to public and private use. And, for 50 years, Boston College's lawyers, judges, professors and public servants have provided distinguished service to our Boston community, our commonwealth, and our nation as a whole."

In his main address, Sen. Kennedy challenged the legal profession to solve serious problems that "undermine" the legal system.

"What we need now and in the decade to come is a concerted and systematic effort to streamline our legal system, to strip away the waste and fat, to achieve the goal of a more responsive system of law enforcement and criminal justice."

The challenges of the future, rather than the accomplishments of the past, were the focus of remarks by two deans of the Law School — **Robert F. Drinan**, S. J., U.S. Representative and dean from 1956 to 1970; and **Richard G. Huber**, current dean.

Dean Huber said a major value of law was its "unwillingness to despair" — its attempts to solve problems. He said he hoped the Law School would devote the next 50 years as it had its past 50 to the belief that human problems were amenable to solution.

"We as lawyers should remain the optimists in what is a pessimistic, despairing world," he said.

Fr. Drinan, who noted that the 13 law schools at Jesuit universities educate about 10 percent of those studying law, described lawyers as "moral architects of society." Lawyers, he said, must not be simply advocates for the affluent or representatives of the poor, but "must work to change the legal systems that permit or foster such inequalities."

"To bring about a world order that brings about human justice — that should be the goal of this law school and its students."

(Editor's note: A history of the Law School begins on page 25.)

B.M.

So long 70^s

it's been good to know you

Eight positive reflections on what just
could be the last 'good old days'

An important element in human culture is an occasional craving for humiliation and penitence for hubris. Events of the '70s have evoked such a period in American culture, especially in the high culture of the intellectuals. Properly directed, the impulse is healthy, both personally and socially. Its pathology lies in extreme exaggeration both of past sin and present penance. The Flagellants are safely buried in our past, but the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia are a recent odious case. American culture has no such mortal illness, but is morbid (in both senses: "affected with disease" and "characterized by gloomy or unwholesome feelings"). Perhaps nowhere is morbid exaggeration more striking than in popular interpretation of the economic history of the '70s.

We shall present a vaccine, in the form of a few exploded myths. Our message is simple: things aren't as bad as they seem. We shall highlight international economic affairs and the energy "crisis" and the new awareness of resource limits.

Consider international affairs. The popular myth is that the dollar is weak: the eagle is really a turkey. The reality is that exchange rate changes of the decade have only mildly affected the dollar's purchasing power. The ability of the dollar to buy internationally traded goods declined a bit from 1971 through 1973. Since then (through the end of 1978) it has averaged out to no decline. Principally, the decline in purchasing power over German and Japanese goods has been offset by a rise in purchasing power over Canadian goods. The comparative ability of the dollar to buy both non-traded (e.g., housing) and traded goods is the issue with international comparisons of per capita income. Eminent dealers in doom have noted that use of bilateral exchange rates to convert, say, Swiss per capita income (in francs) into dollars implies that the Swiss and Swedes surpassed us in the early '70s (see Lester Thurow, "The Myth of the American Economy," *Newsweek*, Feb. 14, 1977). With 90 percent of American expenditure falling on non-traded goods (and 70-80 percent even for small European countries), the use of conversion prices (exchange rates) that reflect only traded goods prices is extremely misleading. The Swiss franc and the yen may have risen in value relative to the dollar, but rents in Geneva or Tokyo swamp any comparison with Washington or New York. Better measures are expensive to construct and not without problems. A good try at such measures, J. H. Yang's 1978 report in the *St. Louis Fed. Review*, shows that real per capita output in other countries relative to the U.S. hardly changed from 1970 through 1976. We don't have British disease.

**A cheerful assessment
of the economy is still
possible**

**James E. Anderson
and John Hekman**

What about the energy crisis? Does the high price of oil or its globally-limited supply threaten doom in the short run or the long run? Hardly. Oil imports are currently running at less than four percent of Gross National Product, compared with somewhat less than one percent in 1973. So we are spending three percent more of GNP on imported oil; this is about how much the economy grows in a reasonably good year. The price of gasoline at the pump is lower relative to the average family's income than it was during the guzzling '50s and '60s, and relative to all other prices gasoline is about one-third higher today than it was in 1950. So if we exchange our old tanks that got but nine miles per gallon for today's full-size "downsized" monsters, we have cancelled out the increased cost of gas altogether.

U.S. Department of Energy (D.O.E.) and flagellant intellectuals have tried to create panic over the coming extinction of oil. Consumption relative to proven reserves has been constant for a century and there is ample evidence in the '70s that price rises call forth more production. Nevertheless, eventually all oil will be gone. We are awash in energy supplies that will cost us somewhat more than oil, but why should we not use the cheap supplies first? As they dwindle, the price will rise and call forth more expensive substitutes. Shortages of oil that we have experienced thus far were due to the government's attempt to run the oil industry without the benefit of the price system.

Gloom will indeed be in order if the D.O.E. imperialists succeed; a cheerful assessment of the '70s is still possible because they have not.

James E. Anderson, Ph.D., is Professor of Economics at the University. John Hekman, Ph.D., is Assistant Professor of Economics here.

Religion has become more thoughtful and personal

James Hennesey, S.J.

1970. That must have been a century ago. It's been a kaleidoscopic decade on the religious scene.

I arrived in Berkeley just in time to witness the last great riot, complete with shouts of protest, red and black flags waving, shattered store windows. Religious news writers listed as significant areas of interest the "Jesus freaks," sensitivity training, the underground church movement. Religious education, birth control and abortion were on the list, along with the charismatic movement, though the last was seen largely in terms of fundamentalist Protestants.

In the Catholic Church, Chicago launched a permanent diaconate program, but Mrs. Polly O'Grady was refused admittance to it. Pope Paul was back from a 10-day visit to the Far East; he awarded Mother Teresa of Calcutta the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize. Hans Kung had published *Infallibility? An Inquiry*, for which Karl Rahner (not yet discovered by the *New York Times Magazine*) took him to task. Rahner and fellow Jesuit Bernard Lonergan, now at B.C., would be elemental forces in 1970s religious thinking.

Religious practice was down; when a poll in 1976 reported 42 percent of Americans attending church or synagogue, it was the highest such statistic in 18 years. While the permanent diaconate was being reintroduced in the Catholic Church, resignations and marriages of priests and members of religious communities continued through the '70s. The historian has to reach back to the era of the French Revolution to find even a remotely comparable parallel in the church's history. Seminary enrollments in the 15 years 1962-1977 dropped from 46,319 to 15,943. If the tumultuous '60s were dead, the '70s were hardly placid.

The 1979 outlook is on balance optimistic. People are less trapped by a narrow moralism masquerading as religion. Eighty students at just one B.C. chapel sign up to read, sing, play musical instruments and be eucharistic min-

sters at liturgies. Others staff a student ministry or get involved with the poor and disadvantaged. Graduates volunteer to work in Alaska and in inner cities. Others, of course, are turned off, indifferent, at best marginal. All these facets image the church in microcosm. Battle-weary veterans of religious struggles in the '60s have problems even, sometimes especially, with the activists: they are too "religious" and insufficiently "social" for them. Older generations have to work at understanding those younger than themselves.

Not all, certainly, is well with mainline churches. The search for religious identity leads many Christian and Jewish young men and women into the cults. There was Jonestown, but the problem is more personal to many families. Ecumenism is reported moribund, but local successes abound and eight national consultations among churches continue. For Catholics, clerical celibacy, women's ordination and divorce/remarriage remain problems. Ministry in the church is better shared, as priests, deacons, religious and lay people work together to meet human, pastoral and sacramental needs.

Religious practice nationally is growing, fastest among evangelicals. Prayer is important, dramatically in charismatic groups, more generally also. Religious styles vary, as they did at Corinth and Crete in Paul's time, and are accompanied by deeper understanding and more personal, less gregarious, appropriation of religious beliefs. Among practicing church members, religious knowledge is more thoughtful, informed, considered. Scripture and Christian history and tradition are not closed books.

The kaleidoscopic decade ends with a charismatic figure, John Paul II, in Peter's chair. He has already made his mark well beyond his own church. Not since the 16th century has there been a comparable opportunity for the pope, as the Anglican-Roman Catholic dialogue has put it, "to promote Christian fellowship in faithfulness to the teaching of the apostles." The '70s helped prepare the way; the '80s will tell the story.

James Hennesey, S.J., Ph.D., is Professor of Church History at the University.

The ballyard out in Oakland, Cal., is a concrete abomination that is visited by few interested in observing the 'A's play baseball. This, now, is as it should be, since Charlie Finley has sold off all his best performers on account of as how the sparsity of paying spectators made it rather difficult for Charlie to pay Reggie Jackson, Vida Blue and other prodigies what they considered to have been their rightful due. In 1975, there were vacant seats in the Oakland ballyard, and that was a pity because many thus avoided the splendid play of Captain Carl Yastrzemski, winning the American League championship all by himself.

The Senate Caucus Room in what is titled The Old Senate Office Building and known more commonly as The Old S.O.B. was filled with scribblers and lawyers, such as Yr. Obt. Svt., back in the summer of 1973. We emerged from the Madison and the Hay Adams, the Sheraton Carlton, the Holiday and the Ramada, freshly-pressed and coiffed each morning, hailed a cab and sat down drenched in our own juices, off to Capitol Hill to see Sam Erwin strut his stuff and quote the Bible. When there was something interesting in prospect at the Supreme Court, or in the room occupied in the U.S. District Court, we crowded each other into those buildings instead. Washington was in the monsoon climate in the summer of 1973, but the heat was stronger on Richard M. Nixon than it was upon the people he regarded — rightly — as his tormentors.

Richard Cardinal Cushing died in Boston, an event that most of us had not anticipated, and indeed had thought impossible, if we thought of it at all. The

'We have met the adults now, and they is us'

George V. Higgins

Cardinal was simply *there*. He had been there since we could remember, and he would therefore always be there, yammering on with his interminable speeches, never failing to attend Paragon Park in the summer with a gaggle of nuns, a sort of Roman Catholic human incarnation of the Boston Public Library, a feature of the landscape that had always been there and always would be.

Through all of that decade filled with commotion, disruption, mayhem, violence, corruption and a war a world away that none of us liked and nobody seemed to be able to stop, we folk pushing 20 years out of the "real college, the one on the hill," as Edwin O'Connor called it, withstood as best we could the realities of parental deaths, the illnesses of our children, the falling of our arches and the invention of disco music. At first we cast glances anxiously around, when crisis happened, looking for the adults, and then like Pogo we discovered that we have met the adults now, and they is us. We are the Responsible Officials.

There is merit to this, I think, this discovery that any sensible person would strenuously resist. Horse after horse has been shot out from under us. We have been through more calamities than any generation since the one that matured during World War II. And as near as I can tell, we are standing here, most of us, doing our jobs without whining and perhaps contributing a bit to the public weal. We certainly lost a lot, but we gained a lot as well.

George V. Higgins, '61, J.D. '67, has published eight books, is a columnist for the Boston Globe, and practices law in Boston.

Human well-being has reasserted its primacy in health care

Eileen Callahan Hodgman

Two major developments contributed to progress in the broad field of health in the '70s. First, traditional ways of organizing the delivery of nursing care were examined and found wanting. Within these traditional systems, care was fragmented; the acutely-ill, highly-vulnerable hospitalized person who most needed continuity in caregivers and a personalized approach was required to adapt to ever-increasing numbers of specialized personnel, each with a discrete function.

In the '70s, however, visionary nurse managers began to reorganize care around a system known as *primary nursing*. This model puts the total care of an individual patient and family under the responsibility of one professional nurse. She is accountable for the quality of care that she executes and coordinates, 24 hours a day, from the time of the patient's admission to his discharge, and, through discharge planning, even beyond.

Studies at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, and elsewhere have suggested that not only are patients and nurses more satisfied with the care provided under this system, but also that the stresses of hospitalization may be reduced. Seeing this system in operation strengthens my belief that in the '80s consumers of health care will give as much weight to an institution's reputation for excellence in nursing care as to its reputation for quality medical care.

Another instance of progress is the degree to which the larger health care system has begun to be more responsive to consumer needs and demands. Two developments in particular come to mind: changes in the approach to child-bearing and a rethinking of the care provided to the terminally ill. Both developments have resulted in highly visible modifications of the setting for care. In childbirth, for example, women who are expected to have a normal birth now have the option, in many institutions, to labor and deliver in "birthing rooms" or "alternate birth centers." These are rooms especially designed to provide a home-like, low-technology atmosphere, privacy, and dignity for

the laboring couple, while at the same time insuring that they have immediate access to whatever is needed if unexpected problems arise.

At the other end of the life cycle, steps are being taken to support the preferences of people who are terminally ill to die at home, in familiar surroundings with the comfort and help of family and friends. Under such systems of home care, nursing support and services are available around the clock. Again, additional institutional resources serve as a back-up if the patient, the family, or the nurse decide they are needed.

More important than these visible changes in the setting for care are the changes in philosophical approach that they represent. In an age of high technology, people are still important. Their choices, with the application of a little creativity, can be supported without sacrificing the quality of care provided. I am proud to say that, in my institution, nurses have been in the vanguard of both the alternative birth center and the home care movements. As consumers begin to experience the very best that nursing has to offer, I believe we can look forward to succeeding decades in which humanistic health care becomes the rule rather than the exception.

Eileen Callahan Hodgman, R.N., '66, M.S.N., is director of nursing research at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, and former director of the undergraduate honors program at the University's School of Nursing.

Living through periods of change is always difficult. And when the changes are rapid, disruptive and poorly understood they can assume the stature of a crisis. So it is with the Energy Crisis that has characterized the past decade.

The roots of our Energy Crisis are essentially geological, though the symptoms are political. This simple geological fact is not widely appreciated because of our massive petroleum imports program. U.S. domestic oil production peaked in 1970; natural gas production peaked in 1973. To compensate for the subsequent declines, imports of oil have increased from 37 percent of supply to 44 percent since 1973. Quite simply, it is the present and prospective economic and national security costs of this imports program, rather than imminent physical global shortages, that are impelling us to convert to alternative sources of energy.

Our problems of supply have been compounded by our national policies on energy pricing. Federal price controls and state regulatory policies on electricity and natural gas that are based on average rather than replacement costs have encouraged inefficiency and retarded the introduction of new, more costly domestic energy sources such as solar energy and natural gas from deep formations.

It takes many years — typically 50 — for new energy sources to make an appreciable contribution to meeting our energy needs. The national debate that has characterized the '70s has been over the size of our future energy needs and the selection of new energy technologies to meet them.

Coal and nuclear sources pose long-term risks from climate modification and radioactive contamination; the magnitudes of these risks, however, are still quite uncertain. Solar technologies (including wind, hydropower, solar cells, biomass, and thermal collection) present fewer environmental risks. They are intermittent, however, and require storage and backup systems. In some cases the cost of energy supplied by them is comparable or even lower than that from depletable sources.

Despite the apparently endless discussions on natural energy policy, two clear and encouraging trends are now emerging. First, the role that conservation — making better use of the energy we have — can play in meeting our

Conservation and technology can ease the 'energy crisis' **James J. MacKenzie**

needs in an environmentally and economically sound way is being more widely recognized and accepted. Low-growth energy futures are beginning to be considered both feasible and desirable. National energy productivity can be expected to increase further as energy prices rise to their replacement values and national and local programs are implemented to facilitate the adoption of cost effective conservation measures.

Secondly, progress continues to be made in the development of renewable technologies. The costs of photovoltaics, wind machines, thermal collection systems, and other solar collection devices are dropping in real terms, offering the prospect of environmentally and economically sound alternatives to depletable energy sources.

In my judgment, from the frustration and confrontation of the '70s there is emerging a national consensus to emphasize efficiency and the use of renewable resources as the basis of long-term national energy policy. This new direction is one of the most significant and encouraging developments in the nation's energy history.

James J. MacKenzie, '61, Ph.D., is senior staff member for energy on the President's Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C.

Political change is sought with softer voices

Edward J. Markey

Many who marched and chanted in the '60s fondly look back on those days as an almost golden era, while labeling the current decade as dull — with people having nothing more to do than quietly search for their roots. True, the '60s were vibrant and active; the violence and painful unrest somewhat clouded in nostalgic retrospect. While the '70s have not been as dynamic, persons often unfairly compare the two decades as active *versus* passive rather than examine the substantive outcome of each.

Politically, all the ideals and principles for which we protested in the '60s began to materialize in the '70s; we just chose a different arena in which to express ourselves. In implementing those changes we had so vociferously demanded, we had to come off the streets and get to work in a more subtle, pragmatic style. Vitriolic disagreements have been exchanged for attempts at reasonable communication.

The activism of the '60s has indeed not remained dormant since the last organized sit-in. The potential of quiet grass-root mobilization was made clear last year by the passage of California's Proposition 13 and the national taxpayers revolt that followed. With their expertise being used to focus on single issues, special interest groups have grown and bonded together during the '70s, some having emerged as influential organizations.

Increases in state ballot initiatives, the volume of mail to public officials and the number of lobbyists on Capitol Hill stem in part from the forces of special interest. An overall rise in the level of public awareness has been a contributing factor as well.

This increased public perception of political and government goings-on has been brought on by an information boom, resulting from our computer age. Investigative reporting and in-depth media coverage of the official and private activities of elected officials have both enlightened our constituents and brought on heavy scrutiny. Factors such as these have changed and expanded the role of public servants. I frankly look on these changes as healthy, not as burdens to bear. Knowing that my constituents will no longer stand for decisions being made in "smoke-filled rooms," I feel challenged and faced with opportunity.

As an elected official in the '70s, I have had the opportunity to work with genuinely-concerned citizens, willing to take part in the process necessary to see changes take place. The public has come to me and my colleagues asking to be heard — offering their specialized knowledge, expressing concerns, providing testimony. Demands have been made and differences of opinion are not rare. Yet we have proceeded with softer voices, channeling our energy into examining all sides and finding livable solutions. We have been able to fine-tune some of the social improvements and changes in the quality of life that we fought for in the '60s.

Legislation coming out of the past decade has been built upon the ideals of the '60s, yet it reflects the style of the '70s. Unprecedented steps — the Clean Air Act, E.P.A. standards and the recognition of the need to set aside wilderness areas — have been taken to protect our environment. Labor standards have seen improvement and the safety of workers has been carefully examined (one result of the consumer movement taking an active role in educating the public and their legislators). No longer are we drafting 18-year-olds and the passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill is a positive step in putting our young and old citizens to work.

We certainly have not come up with all the answers within this past decade — the Equal Rights Amendment has not been ratified, we are not an energy-efficient nation, and inflation is not under control. The changes that have been accomplished, however, involved many tough choices and have been set in a strong foundation of public awareness and support. Policy-making in the '70s has been time-consuming, politicians sometimes being caught between the politics of principle and the politics of expedience. But the extra time and the careful scrutiny have been worth it — allowing our citizens to have a hand in the establishment of the laws that will directly affect them.

Edward J. Markey, '68, J.D. '72, is U.S. Representative from the Seventh District of Massachusetts.

The fall term of the first academic year of the '70s began as the echoes of rifle fire at Kent State and an explosion in the mathematics building at Wisconsin fell silent. The last term of this decade, the fall of 1979, has witnessed demonstrations of young people, in concert with their elders, expressing affection and frank admiration of Pope John Paul II.

In short, one of the most striking changes through this decade has been the dispelling of the hostilities and suspicions that so tortured universities in the spring of 1970, and the growth of trust, openness and unabashed friendliness that is characteristic of so many campuses today.

At the beginning of the decade, a suspicion of and fascination with power made almost every segment of a university resistant to any decision in which it had not actively participated. Tripartite decision-making bodies were the order of the day. As suspicion has yielded to trust and divisions have broken down, every segment of the university community has become more comfortable with a restored differentiation of functions. Students are again eager to be learners; faculty are preoccupied with teaching and research; administrative officers are looked to for setting direction and for efficient management of education's considerable human and material resources. The decline of the adversarial relations has meant the conversion of enormous amounts of energy to more constructive purposes.

Higher education is more confident of its mission

J. Donald Monan, S.J.

Partly by reason of these changes in attitude and partly as a reflection of national priorities and economic constraints, the emphasis upon basic research that was so vigorous prior to the late '60s has never regained its earlier vitality. However, the centrality of students to the university enterprise that came to new light through times of trouble has stimulated a re-emphasis upon effective teaching and the quality of classroom communication.

The dilemma in which students saw themselves at the beginning of this decade, of having to choose between a commitment to academic learning or to social betterment, has gradually given way to a more balanced understanding that social idealism without learning is delusory and that there is perhaps no learning that does not have consequences for enriching human life.

The same forces that prompted students to see an apparent dichotomy between knowledge and action gave faculty members reason to lose a degree of their own confidence in the importance of the teaching profession. The restoration of faculty confidence in the eminent importance of learning to their students and to society at large is tangible on campuses in the late '70s.

As regard for academic values has grown anew, so, too, has the receptivity for more organized and directive curricula. I do not expect that either budgetary economies or a philosophy of education will ever return curricula to the rigorous uniformity of the post-World War years. On the other hand, while students desire the freedom to tailor significant parts of their curriculum to individual interests or career plans, they look to, rather than resist, more organized curriculum as the university's and the faculty's counsel on what is worth knowing.

While far too many students, in my judgment, have so concentrated on the importance of their entry-level career positions that they have too readily settled their options on undergraduate business degrees, students in general have become more sensitive to the influence their choice of courses will have on their future cultural and professional lives. And in all degree programs, the level of dedication to scholarship and high performance has risen dramatically. A number of commentators have mistakenly described college students of the '70s as apathetic when, in fact, their energies and determinations have simply been directed to other purposes.

Beyond the consideration of relationships and attitudes, I believe that institutional trends have reached significant turning points during this decade. The period of physical expansion in higher education has clearly come to a close. Interest in private higher education (and, perhaps, in exclusively women's institutions) has ceased decline and reasserted itself, but the specter of mounting inflation and decreasing numbers of college-age students confronts many of these institutions with threats more serious than those of the '70s.

In tandem with these developments, I believe the trend toward homogenization of all forms of higher education, public and private, religiously affiliated and neutral, has been reversed as all types of private institutions have bent new efforts toward the reassertion of a distinctive identity. But even as private institutions have renewed attempts to differentiate their mission from those of government-sponsored institutions, no decade more than the '70s has witnessed a network of relations and dependencies arising between private higher education and federal and state governments. Dependence and regulation, whether inevitable or not, have grown apace of each other.

In sharp contrast to its situation on the eve of the '70s, higher education faces the '80s, I believe, more internally at peace and self-possessed, more united and confident of its mission, with more definite managerial organization and plans for what lies ahead, less besieged by violent outside forces and yet profoundly worried by a future that portends shrinkage rather than expansion.

Even more importantly, I believe that the historic visit of Pope John Paul II to America left a stunning message for higher education in the '80s. It revealed a widespread longing for a viable means of relating spiritual, moral and humanistic values to a culture from which they have been too long absent. The '80s will tell whether we have the resources to play a part in rising to that opportunity.

J. Donald Monan, S.J., Ph.D., is President of Boston College.

During the past decade, there have been significant technological advancements for the benefit of society. Great strides have been made in the fields of medicine, energy and aerospace, opening many new doors for man's continuing efforts in making the world a better place to live. One of the most dramatic and important advancements affecting people in society is the information control (computers/word processors) environment.

Computerization has become the single most important tool for providing society with comprehensive, readily available, and useful information. Significantly, the greatest development in automation to occur over the past 10 years was the scaling down of hardware prices as well as the physical size of computers, making them more versatile as well as affordable across the board. Most importantly, progress in computerization has not been solely dependent upon research and development's involvement, but on actual end-user participation and consequent human engineering. Hence, computer science has become less mystifying. No longer do people fear computers, but instead, they have come to realize the enormous tangible benefits obtained from them.

Ten years ago, information processing was centralized, cumbersome and slow. Automation was not readily available to the end-user. To enhance the functionality and productivity of the individual, intense research was devoted to the development of information control systems. These systems were designed to aid people in society by providing them with useful information. The first automation devices used were desk-top machines. Realizing the many benefits obtained from them, significant developments paved the road to better and more sophisticated systems. As a result, the industry concentrated its efforts on providing systems that would satisfy a diverse variety of needs. Again, these systems were designed to be easy to use, so that everyone would be able to better utilize these new tools. Hence, people became more productive.

It should be realized that the progress made in medicine, aerospace and science would not have been possible without computers. We must realize that we don't live in a vacuum. All technologies are interlocked. If we look at the big picture, progress has been gained by making information accessible and more intelligible to both the scientist and management. We have made significant progress within the past 10 years, but there are many new vistas to be achieved. Technology must continue to be developed in the correct way with real sensitivity placed upon the human factors. With this in mind, we can look more confidently toward the future.

An Wang, Ph.D., is president and chairman of the board of Wang Laboratories, Inc., Lowell, and a University Trustee.

**Computers are less
mystifying, more
productive**
An Wang





During a time when most students feel pressed to specialize early in a practical major that will give them the best chance of getting a job when they graduate, Joseph F. Flanagan, S.J., is trying to spark a renaissance of interest in the humanities.

Chairman of the philosophy department for the past 14 years, a developer of the interdisciplinary "Perspectives on Western Culture" course, Fr. Flanagan knows he is engaged in a struggle.

"My best students are turned on by the subject matter, but many don't pursue it," Fr. Flanagan said. "I realize it's unwise to go for a job in philosophy like I've done; there just aren't any jobs in the field. But I hope my students would continue their interest on the side."

The undergraduate years, Fr. Flanagan said, should be the time to explore subjects a student never considered before, letting graduate school provide the focus for a career. "What you study in college bears little relation to what you do after you graduate," he said.

Fr. Flanagan speaks from experience. A pre-medicine major at Brown University who took the usual "gut" course in the humanities to spend more time on "important things like chemistry," Fr. Flanagan later studied dentistry at George Washington University, aiming toward a career in plastic surgery. He received his D.D.S. in 1948, but decided to enter the Jesuits.

Joseph F. Flanagan, S.J.

'I can't wait until I'm back in the classroom and I can talk'

"It was a decision I can't explain," said Fr. Flanagan, second son of a proud Irish family from the Roslindale section of Boston. "Some people spend several years gestation period before they decide on a vocation. For me it was very clear one afternoon what I should do." So the high school classics scholar, once appalled at the idea of becoming a Jesuit because of the 15 years of study it required, decided, as a dentist, to follow in the footsteps of his older brother and to become a priest.

Ordained in 1959, Fr. Flanagan began teaching at Boston College after receiving his doctorate from Fordham in 1964. A year later he became chairman of the department, credited with developing its doctoral program. But Fr. Flanagan's first love was and still is teaching.

"I am addicted to it," he said, "I tell my students, 'You know when you're in your dorm rooms sitting in a rap session how you're anxiously waiting to get your two bits in? I feel the same way during the summer. I can't wait until fall when I'm back in the classroom and I can talk.'"

He looks like an athletic Socrates with that mane of iron grey hair, that lanky basketball player's build. Fr. Flanagan may enjoy doing research in the philosophy of art and law, but he is, at 56, still a jock — an avid squash and tennis player who runs up to 45 miles a week. Choosing to live in a student dormitory on campus, Fr. Flanagan spends much time with students involved in PULSE, a University

program that combines classes in philosophy and theology with social work in Boston neighborhoods, and he finds freshmen the most fun to teach.

"They're still bubbly from high school, responsive, and think you're a genius," Fr. Flanagan said. He revels in conducting a dialectic in the classroom, bringing students' answers to 'What is faith?' 'What is the difference between power and authority?' to bear on the 2,000-year-old text the class may be studying.

"The Socratic method is a more difficult way to teach," said Fr. Flanagan. "You have to multiply questions as fast as the answers. But it gives the students a chance to wonder about things."

Fostering that curiosity, bringing unity and depth to the few liberal arts courses some students take are among the goals of "Perspectives On Western Culture," said Fr. Flanagan.

Three hundred and fifty freshmen are enrolled in the intensive 12-credit, two-semester course that integrates themes once discussed in separate theology and philosophy classes. In small groups taught by a senior professor, students examine major texts, such as Plato's *Apology*, Nietzsche's *Use and Abuse of History*, from seven major historical periods. Funded by a \$180,000 National Endowment for the Humanities grant, "Perspectives" had been under study for the past six years. Curricula for "Perspectives" in fine arts and literature, social

sciences, and the natural sciences, are still being developed.

"The challenge is to find a way to teach subjects like math and physics in a way that isn't just an introduction," said Fr. Flanagan. The course should have depth, but yet not be too specialized.

Making the scholarly pursuits of the classroom relevant to the complex world outside is also PULSE's challenge. "The questions Homer asks in the *Odyssey* — what is justice, what is a good man? — are still pertinent today," said Fr. Flanagan. PULSE seeks not a faddish solution of how to deal with the elderly in South Boston, but how to deal with complex, unique human beings.

"Amazing, isn't it. People have to ask the meaning of life question for themselves," Fr. Flanagan mused. "On this we can't really benefit from past knowledge of others. Each person growing up must discover what life is about."

The important thing is to have time and space to reflect on those issues, he said. It may not be the most efficient way to prepare for the career, but it is the most essential.

"I really believe the unexamined life is not worth living."

Christie Herlihy

Thomas Sheehan

'If I carry my experience into a poem, the reader will carry his'

The man who wrote the introduction to Thomas Sheehan's collection of poems, *Ah, Devon Unbowed* (Golden Quill Press, Francestown, N.H.), wrote that knowing Tom Sheehan was "an elemental experience." While we do not know what that means exactly, we do know that a meeting with Sheehan is an event not easily put out of mind.

Whatever his subject — poetry, family, growing up in the Charlestown section of Boston, a long-ago unbeaten season of football at Saugus High, his job as policies and procedures manager at Raytheon's West Andover facility, a 17-inch trout caught by his son this summer, the time he discovered that by playing with the treble and bass controls of his record player he could make the recorded voice of poet W. B. Yeats sound like that of his grandfather — Sheehan flails away at it with the energy of a man who hasn't come within hollering range of a human ear in 20 years.

"I like to get up in front of people," he said. "I like to get up and go like a freight train."

Sheehan calls himself a "conniver." When he was but a lad, he told us, his grandfather said to him — "Tom, you will be a conniver." And if by conniver Gramps meant a combination poet, administrator, cabinetmaker, husband, father, sportsman and a *raconteur*, then Gramps was a prophet.

In *Ah, Devon Unbowed*, which might be described as a collection of autobiographical, lyrical poems "impelled by the touch of man" — as Sheehan has it in his introduction — the first poem, "Gramps," is a celebration of the man who told young Tom Sheehan how it would be with him, who "... bent his back in Pennsylvania's mines/ And Illinois' and swung a hammer

north/ Of Boston, poled his star-lit way/
From Erie by canal, and died in bed."

*As far back as I go he is there
With great white beard and cane of
holly
That swung in circles at slim ankles
And the reaching hands of sisters and of
brothers.
Perhaps he wrote The Roscommon
Emigrant
That he read to us in the quiet kitchen
at night
In winter. I am not sure,
But he wound the isle about us, and he
teased
With fairies and the names like Ross,
Culleen
And Clooniquin . . .*

One reviewer of *Ah, Devon Unbowed* remarked that while it was a first published collection of poems, the author was obviously "a man who's been writing for a long time, all his life perhaps."

Indeed. "Gramps" was written in 1955 for a Boston College Writer's Workshop, and other poems in the collection were written at various times over the next 20 years, along with three novels, an untallied number of short stories and six collections of poems, including *Python Hunting in Pennsylvania*, written *in toto*, according to Sheehan, over the course of three sleepless days and nights. "The happiest period of my life," he said.

In preparation at present is a collection entitled *This Rare Earth*, which will focus on the women of his family as the recently published collection focuses on the men.

Sheehan himself is hard put to say exactly why he writes. He talked about his love of books, about his oldest memory, which is of his father reading to him from *Cappy Rick and the Green Pea Pirates*, and about his need to come to terms with

the passage of time and the changes it brings. But in the end, it all seems to come down to "Devon, my Irish Muse/ whose voice hangs/ in the night with hard handles/ for my grasping."

Writing, he said, has gotten easier for him. "In times past," he said, "I felt I owed it — I had to be done with everything else before I could allow myself to sit down and write. Now, with three of my children grown up, my distractions are more commonplace, and I write when I feel like writing. Now too, I recognize the moment quicker — the moment when I should be at the typewriter."

Talking with Sheehan, we got the impression that he had made an effort, perhaps unconscious, to use his art and craft only in ways that pleased him entirely. Aside from a stint as a volunteer correspondent for *Stars and Stripes* during the Korean War — "It didn't get me off the line," he said ruefully — he never turned to journalism. From his B.C. commencement he went directly to a job doing open-side steel work.

"I saved \$7,000 in nine months," he recalled, "and that was in 1956! Then I saw two guys fall. I went down the ladder from the 11th floor to the bottom, hand over trembling hand. I never went back."

He took a job with Raytheon, "pushing parts," and subsequently was with Sylvania "until the bottom dropped out," and he returned to Raytheon.

"I love my job," he said. "It pulls me in all directions and while I'm doing it I give it all I've got; but at 4:20 every afternoon, I purge myself."

Memories impell most of Sheehan's poetry — "You lock something up, and something, maybe a can of beer, triggers it" — and Sheehan himself is never far from the center of each poem.

He is the father standing in the dark in the upstairs hallway that leads to bedrooms "where bones of my sons lengthen." He is the grown child standing atop Vinegar Hill and looking down at Saugus and the "... old schools with floor streaked with varnish inches of years thick/ new schools gleaming buffed with wax/ with alleys of aluminum/ and girls prettier/ and boys stronger." He is the son who in "On My Father's Blindness" knows "I roam forever/ in the darkness of his eyes." He is the brother whose older brother is away at war:

*Day after day
the Japanese ships
left with scrap metal
bulging like frog's eyes
over the gunnels*

*My brother Jim
came to know
their tanks
on Kwajalein*

*like old Fords
or Chevies
or Frigidaires.*

*What if one man
took better care of his car---*

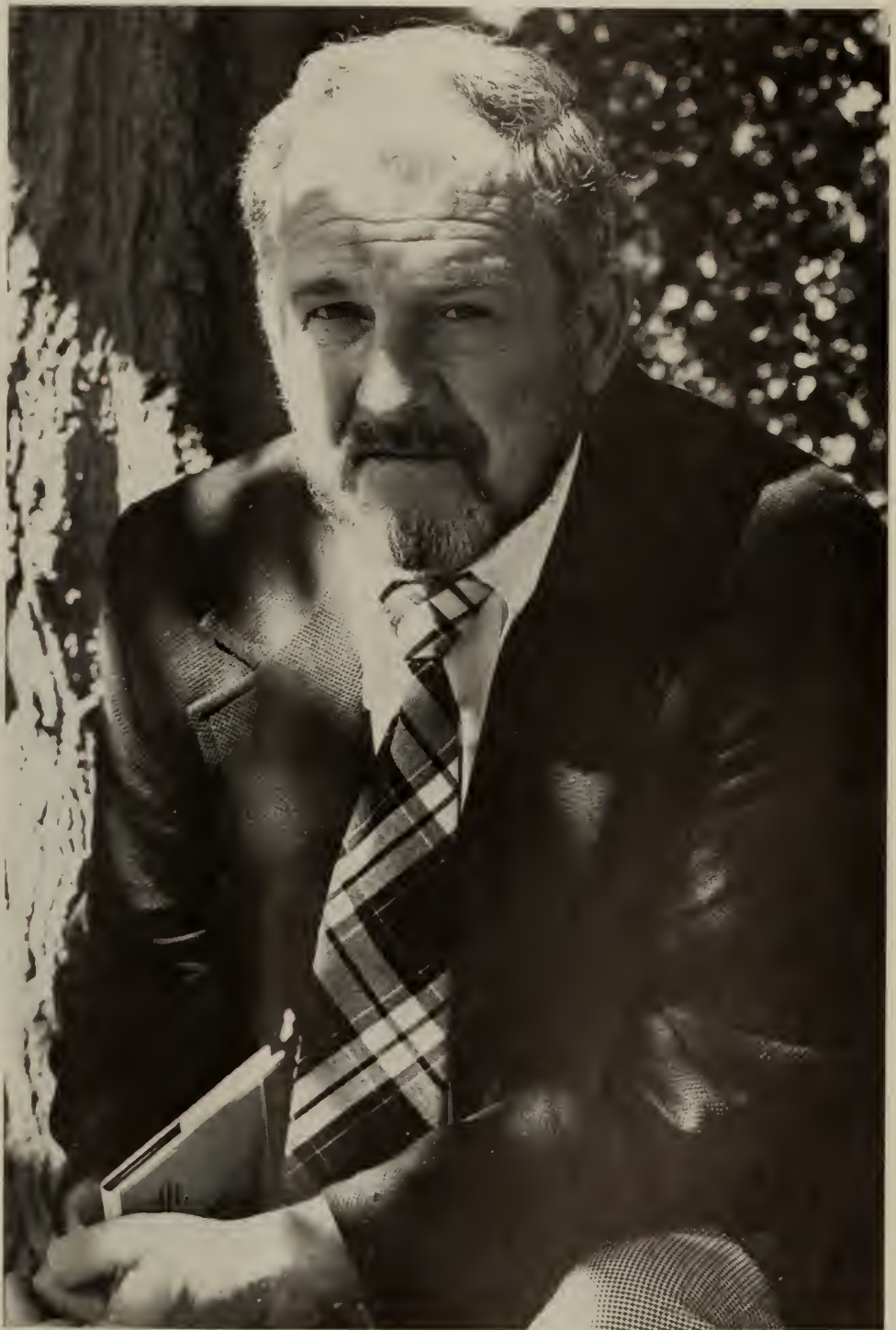
*perhaps a marine
or a sailor.*

"I believe," Sheehan said, "that if I carry my experience into a poem, the reader will carry his."

We agree, and so did the man at Raytheon with whom Sheehan has had a nodding acquaintance for a decade and who approached Sheehan recently and said, "Tom, I'm getting to know your family."

Seen through Sheehan's eyes and art, it is a family worth knowing.

Ben Birnbaum



Donald Brown

Director of Minority Student Programs

Donald Brown was named director of the University's minority student programs in September 1978, after serving five years as director of the Upward Bound program at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He came to B.C. two years after the Board of Trustees had restructured the programs for minority students by transferring administrative responsibilities for minority admissions, financial aid and counseling from the discontinued Black Talent Program to those offices normally charged with those duties for all students. As director, Brown has worked to establish new or closer ties between his office and other offices at B.C.

Editor's note: In this interview, the acronym "AHANA" is used in place of the term "minority." AHANA is intended to represent those students who are Afro-American, Hispanic or members of Hillel, Asian, or Native American. A proposal to make this change official in all titles and references at the University has been made by Brown and U.G.B.C. and is under consideration. According to Brown, the name change is sought because of "a firm conviction that the term 'minority' is negative and has the potential of alienating those so labeled from the mainstream of society."



How many AHANA undergraduate students attend the University?

More than 850 students enrolled at B.C. for the 1979-80 academic year identified themselves as AHANA students. Of this number, 295 identified themselves as Afro-American, 193 as Hispanic, 162 as Asian and 10 as Native American. There are also approximately 200 Jewish students at the University.

What are the special programs for AHANA students in admissions and academics? Are they working?

I'm not altogether sure of what is meant by "special programs" for AHANA students at Boston College. If by what you are asking what services we believe to be essential to the survival of those AHANA students who were identified as being at educational disadvantage at the time of their acceptance to the University and consequently are in need of the supports that this office can provide, the services we view as important are tutorial supports, academic advisement, personal counseling, career planning, performance evaluation, and information dissemination.

With respect to admissions, the program that you are undoubtedly referring to is not really a program at all, but rather a policy adopted by the University's Board of Trustees in 1976. This policy essentially stated that the admissions office should make every possible attempt to identify and recruit an overall AHANA population of 10 percent in each entering class. Further, of that 10 percent, 2.5 percent would be those students who are clearly at an educational disadvantage and under normal circumstances would not be admitted to the University.

Do AHANA students have special needs for such University services as counseling and tutoring?

It would be invalid to state categorically that all AHANA students at Boston College have needs for such University services as counseling and tutorials, for such is simply not the case. Obviously, because the University has committed itself to the goal of enrolling some students who have experienced the deleterious ef-

Contrary to public opinion, most AHANA students perform as well as their fellow students at Boston College.

fects of a less than adequate secondary education the need for substantive academic supports is far greater for this group.

With respect to counseling supports again, it would be inappropriate to state that, across the board, all AHANA students are in need of counseling services. There are those students who have demonstrated a profound ability to negotiate the University on their own and who have somehow managed to resolve their difficulties devoid of the assistance of this or any other office that provides counseling services. If, however, I had to identify that group who clearly benefit from counseling services, it is the freshman class who seek our assistance and support in adjusting to this environment called Boston College, which is substantially different from that with which the student is familiar.

In a final comment on this matter, I'd like to point out that I have some difficulty with broad generalizations as they apply to AHANA students at Boston College, for oftentimes these generalizations are transformed into racist notions. By that I simply mean that there is a tendency to label and lump all AHANA students together. What applies to one AHANA student somehow applies to all. That's absurd! It must be pointed out that contrary to popular opinion most AHANA students perform as well as their fellow students at Boston College, thus making the need for support services less acute.

What type of orientation program is conducted for AHANA students?

The Office of Minority Student Programs sponsors a six-week summer orientation program (The Options Through Education-Transitional Summer Program) geared to providing AHANA students, identified by the admissions office as being at an educational disad-

vantage at the time of their acceptance into the University, with the skills and abilities they will need to be successful at the University. The program is carefully designed to impart skills in such academic areas as math, science, English, and reading. Further, in addition to tailoring academic programs that are geared to addressing the specific needs of each student, the program attempts to familiarize students with the University's diverse resources.

How attractive an environment is Boston College to AHANA students?

From what I can determine, most of the students with whom I've discussed this matter find Boston College an attractive environment. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that the University is physically attractive, that the faculty is of a high caliber, and further that the attainment of a degree at the undergraduate or graduate level means something when one embarks upon the marketplace in search of employment.

Do AHANA students have any special problems adjusting to the physical setting and demography of Boston College?

From all that I can ascertain, AHANA students do not experience any more difficulty adapting to the physical setting of Boston College than do their fellow students. If I had to select out that group who perhaps experience the most anxiety and frustration adapting to Boston College, I would say that there are two basic categories of students. First, there are the freshmen who like all other freshmen oftentimes have difficulty in making a smooth transition from their homes, families, and friends to the Boston College community. Secondly there is that group of students who have come from communities, towns, cities, and countries where for all of their lives they have been in the overwhelming majority. On arriving at Boston College, there is the discovery that the converse holds true. Such a dramatic discovery oftentimes leads to some rather pronounced adjustment problems and requires the support and intervention of this and other counseling offices in effecting a smooth transition with the University.

I continue to be impressed by the efforts of those admissions officers who are responsible for recruiting AHANA students.

Is the goal of 10 percent AHANA student enrollment being met? If not, what are the problems?

For reasons that are not altogether clear to me, the admissions office fell slightly short of its goal of 10 percent AHANA enrollment for the first semester. I am given to understand, however, that the deficit will in all probability be corrected as students are identified for the second semester.

I continue to be impressed by the efforts of those admissions officers who are responsible for recruiting AHANA students, as I believe they are doing an outstanding job. I must confess, however, that I do not spend a lot of time contemplating what admissions does by way of recruiting students, but rather focus most of my attentions on thinking through and implementing the kinds of supports AHANA students will need to be successful at Boston College once they are admitted.

What do AHANA students think of Boston College?

Again, it would be exceeding presumptuous to attempt to articulate the sentiment of all AHANA students at Boston College. I can and will state, however, that of those with whom I've had the opportunity to discuss this matter, there seems to be a disparity of opinion. There are those who believe that Boston College is a congenial environment that attempts to reach out to all of its students. Simultaneously, there are students who

feel that Boston College is merely a microcosm of our larger society in that is callous, insensitive, and to a large extent racist in attitude toward people of color.

In the last issue of *B.C.M.*, a black alumna said she was disappointed at the lack of socialization between white and AHANA students. Is this a situation peculiar to Boston College? Is it a situation that can or should be changed?

I emphathize with the view that there is a lack of socialization between black and white students, particularly, at Boston College. However, I don't believe that this lack of association is unique to Boston College, but one that mirrors literally all of our society.

Some years ago, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, an outstanding black scholar, author, and civil rights activist, stated the problem of the 20th century would be the problem of the color line. It appears that Dr. Dubois was correct in his assessment, as we are experiencing in our history what borders on being two disparate societies — one comprised of people of color and the other consisting of those who are not. That alumna need only look at the strained racial relationship that exists in the city in which she lives and works to have this point substantiated. She need only look at the strained relationships that exist between white residents of South Boston and black residents of Roxbury.

Yes, I believe that there is a lack of socialization between blacks and whites, particularly, at Boston College and elsewhere in our society. Moreover, this lack of socialization will continue to exist in this microcosm of our larger society called B.C., and in communities, towns and cities throughout this country until responsible, concerned and caring individuals take action. They must move offensively in ushering in a society where, as the late Dr. Martin Luther King so appropriately stated, we judge fellow human beings not on the basis of race, but rather on the content of their characters.

There is a lack of socialization between blacks and whites, particularly, at Boston College and elsewhere in our society.

What role do AHANA alumni play in your program? To what extent do you believe they are part of the alumni community and to what extent do you believe they *feel* part of that community?

Up to this juncture, the involvement of alumni in the Office of Minority Student Programs has been limited. It is eminently clear, however, that this lack of involvement has nothing to do with a lack of concern. This office has met and received countless numbers of calls from black alumni who have expressed an interest in becoming more closely involved with AHANA students currently attending Boston College. Further, there have been those alumni who have expressed a strong interest in forming an AHANA Alumni Association.

While I don't know the exact number of AHANA alumni involved in the University's Alumni Association, I do know that there has been AHANA involvement over the past several years. With respect to the future, this office will be actively seeking the support of its alumni to serve on its advisory board as well as mentors to those AHANA students currently attending Boston College. A specific program under consideration is one that would actively involve AHANA alumni who have obtained nursing degrees from Boston College to serve as advocates to those AHANA students currently enrolled in the School of Nursing.



Juris prudent

The Law School's 50 years of development as a center of legal education

by Todd Simon

The early years

No one is certain when the decision was made that Boston College should operate a law school. To some extent, such a school was a natural move for Boston College — several other Jesuit universities operated law schools, but none in New England.

In the late 1920s, the University enjoyed the services of John B. Creeden, S.J., who spent 20 years as president and dean at Georgetown University, where he had become intimately familiar with law school operations. Fr. Creeden's experience coincided with the urge of then-president James H. Dolan, S.J., to expand into the law field, and the decision was made to open the school in the autumn of 1929.

Fr. Dolan made two key moves. He hired as dean Dennis A. Dooley, a B.C. and Suffolk Law School graduate with a reputation as an energetic and efficient administrator. Fr. Creeden was named regent of the Law School, and acted largely as an academic advisor to the dean and faculty.

Todd Simon, 28, is a third-year student at the Law School who has served as historian for the 50th anniversary commemoration. A native of Omaha, Neb., Simon is a graduate of University of Nebraska at Omaha and a former newspaper reporter in his hometown.

Above: A drawing of the Law School's first location, the Lawyer's Building, 11 Beacon St., Boston.

1929 — Conditions could not have been more favorable for opening a new law school.

Dean Dooley formally announced the opening of Boston College Law School in the spring of 1929. The notice promised a demanding and thorough legal education. Space was rented, appropriately enough, in the third floor of the Lawyer's Building at 11 Beacon St. downtown.

The School set high standards for admissions. At a time when many law schools nationwide were accepting promising students regardless of undergraduate training, Boston College demanded at least two years of college work (preferably an undergraduate degree) before admission. Of 600 applications received, only 102 students were accepted, divided almost equally between the day and evening divisions of the School.

The evening school was central to the planning of the new Law School. The University and Dean Dooley aspired to early American Bar Association (A.B.A.) accreditation and Association of American Law Schools (A.A.L.S.) membership, and hoped to be the only law school in New England offering an accredited and approved night program. The evening division seems partly a response to Fr. Creeden's experience at Georgetown, with its night law school, and also to an urge by the University to provide a public service. The Law School continued providing night legal education to students who otherwise might not obtain it until educational and economic conditions changed more than 30 years later.

The University and Dean Dooley looked forward to the School's September 1929 opening with high expectations. Conditions could not have been more favorable for opening a new law school. The nation's economy was riding the crest of a boom, and more students than ever before were eager for legal training.

Only a month after classes began, the stock market crashed and the Depression began. In many ways, it's a wonder the Law School remained open. The tuitions the University expected to pour in trickled instead, and long-term payments became a necessity for most students. Some students were forced to leave due to financial distress, and no one doubted that applications would decrease for the second year.

Since the Law School was designed to pay its own way, the Depression was a greater danger for it than other schools with long-time university ties and financial resources. The easy way out would have been to discontinue the Law School and wait for a more opportune time, or to admit nearly any applicant interested in law school and thereby weather the storm. Dean Dooley instead insisted on high stan-

dards both for admission and in the classroom, and kept early accreditation as his goal.

The Law School was accredited by the A.B.A. after the first day class was graduated in 1932. Membership in the A.A.L.S. came in 1937. A.B.A. approval and A.A.L.S. membership are *de rigueur* for law schools today, but in the 1930s such dual approval, especially for a new law school, was an unusual achievement. Only about half of the country's existing law schools held A.B.A. accreditation and fewer were members of A.A.L.S., which had stricter standards.

Much of the credit for the Law School's initial success goes to the early faculty members, many of whom held Boston College undergraduate degrees but had attended law school at Harvard and Georgetown. These men brought a dedication to the School that carried them through times of low salaries and heavy teaching loads. Many of the first faculty members were practicing lawyers who taught at the Law School on a part-time basis. The core of the faculty, however, was a small full-time faculty. William J. O'Keefe, remembered as the "Mr. Chips" of the Law School by many alumni and colleagues, taught at the School from its opening until his death almost 40 years later. Cornelius J. Moynihan was hired in the School's second year. A demanding teacher, he inspired students for 30 years until his nomination as a Superior Court judge in 1964. When Judge Moynihan retired from the bench several years ago, he returned to full-time teaching at Suffolk Law School.

The Law School faculty was blessed with good students. Among the alumni from the school's first decade were: Henry Leen, J.D. '32, civic leader and later a Superior Court judge; Armand A. Dufresne, Jr., J.D. '35, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; Harold A. Stevens, J.D. '36, the first black to become a judge in New York, presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; J. Edward Collins, J.D. '38, assistant dean and professor at Villanova Law School; and Myles J. Lane, J.D. '34, Justice of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division in New York.

When Dean Dooley left in 1936 to become Massachusetts State Librarian, his job of establishing the Law School was largely complete. Despite the constraints of the Depression, enrollment at the School had doubled in the 1930s. Between 1936 and 1939, the Law School had several acting deans, including Pro Moynihan and Henry E. Foley, former Boston Corporation Counsel and a founder of a large Boston law firm. The School had taken a second floor of the Lawyer's Building, but moved for more space in 1937 to the New England Power Building near Copley Square. In the new building, the Law School had quarters custom-designed for use as a law facility. William J. Kenealy, S.J., a member of the first class at the Law School and subsequently a graduate of Georgetown, was named dean in 1939.

The decision to admit women was made before the outbreak of World War I. Their presence, however, may have played a major part in keeping the School open.

The Kenealy years

At age 35, Fr. Kenealy was then the youngest person in the country to head a law school. Boston College Law School by the late '30s had grown to be the nation's 13th largest law school, with 382 students and a faculty of 22. The early hopes of the School had been realized. With the economy recovering and the prestige of the Law School growing, the time looked ripe to consolidate and build on the School's early achievements. Instead, outside events once again intervened.

The year 1941 saw two extraordinary, but unrelated, events: women were admitted to the Law School for the first time, and the attack on Pearl Harbor shattered hopes that the School's progress would be solidified. Contrary to a widely-held belief, the decision to admit women was made before the outbreak of World War II. Their presence, however, may have played a major part in keeping the School open.

Even with women students, enrollment dropped to a dangerous low. From 1942 to 1945, the average attendance was only 70 students and at one point there were only 31 students, 20 of whom were eligible to be called up in the draft. Most of the full-time faculty members took leaves of absence to work on the various government boards and agencies necessitated by the war; their absences incidentally helped the Law School by lowering the payroll. For a while, Prof. O'Keefe was the only full-time member of the faculty. Even Fr. Kenealy had taken leave to be a chaplain. When enrollment was at its lowest, O'Keefe promised his students that "If necessary, we'll meet in my living room . . . but meet we will."

Prof. O'Keefe never had to keep his promise, but he came ever so close. As it was, the day division closed up completely, and Prof. O'Keefe had to watch as other law schools closed during the war, some never to reopen. The key issue for the Law School throughout World War II was the expense of its newer, larger quarters. What had seemed a necessity two years before was now excess baggage, and without the staunch support of the University, the Law School might have been forced to pack its books.

When the dean, faculty and students were reunited at the end of the war, no one knew what to expect. Everyone assumed it would take time to build the School back to its previous strong position. The bank



Law School Dean William J. Kenealy, S.J., second from right, receives a 1949 resolution of the Massachusetts legislature congratulating the School on its 20th anniversary. Presenting the copy of the resolution are: Chester A. Dolan, president of the state senate, left; Charles Artesani, '34, then state representative, now judge, second from left; and Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., '36, then state speaker of the house and now Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, right.

balance for the war period was in the red and the School was again expected to start carrying its own financial weight.

The Law School soon found it would not lack students. Many students returned who had left school for the military. Even more important from a financial viewpoint was the rush of new students encouraged to study law under the benefits of the G.I. Bill. By the end of 1945, it was clear the Law School had to prepare itself for an unprecedented crush of students. The New England Power Building, which had been so roomy at first and vacant later, was suddenly too small. B. C. Law moved in autumn 1945 to the Kimball Building, 18 Tremont St., adjacent to Scollay Square.

The Tremont Street location was no aesthetic delight; it gave the Law School what it needed most — space — but only briefly. Before the School could begin to stretch out, enrollment exceeded the space available. By 1949, the students numbered 697, a figure the Law School enrollment wouldn't reach again for 25 years. To accommodate the demand, the School went to an accelerated program, with three sessions per year instead of the usual two. The speedy program suited the students just fine; most of them were veterans, who had lost two to six years time during the war and were eager to get on with their careers. The Law School faculty and administration were swamped, and switched their attention from strengthening the program and reputation of the School to graduating the large numbers of students.

Probably no class evidences the energy and eagerness of the postwar classes than the Class of 1949, dubbed "The class the robes fell on" by Law School Prof. Hiller B. Zobel, himself now a Superior Court judge. Some of the judges in the class include: Francis H. Gettens, District Court of Leominster; James P.

Lynch Jr., Chief Judge of the Superior Court; John J. McNaught, federal district court judge; and John F. Moriarty, Superior Court.

The G.I. Bill not only sent many veterans to law school, but it put the B.C. Law School back in the black. A Law School building had been in the back of Fr. Kenealy's mind from the early days, and the longer the School stayed on Tremont Street the more the idea came to the forefront.

The postwar period produced a feeling of euphoria and camaraderie that helped students and faculty members overlook the physical deficiencies of the Tremont Street location. The major deficiencies were lack of library and classroom spaces — most important to a law school because they affect accreditation. Other factors such as noise, coal soot, high rent and inadequate plumbing accentuated the problems. Dean Kenealy wrote a report to the President of the University on the Law School's condition, and included his request for its own building.

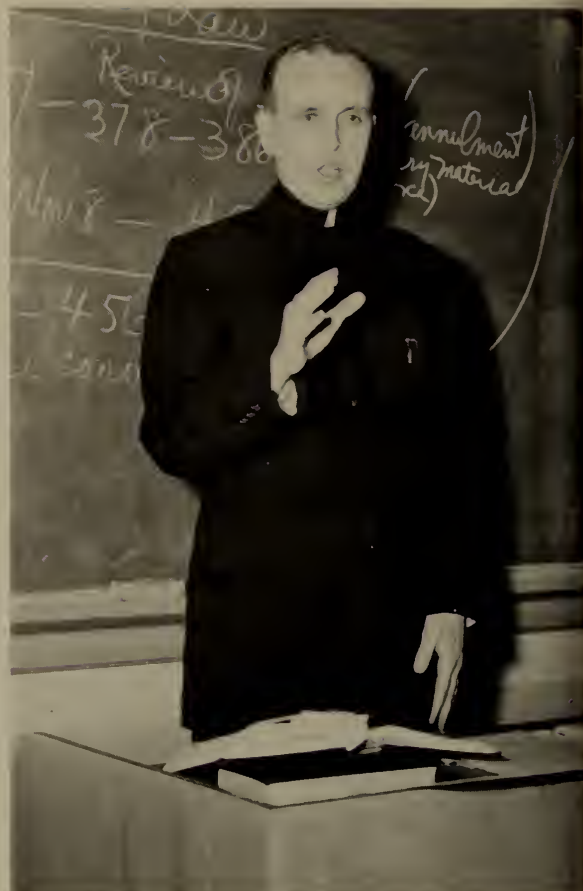
"We are located in an old and shabby office building, the tone of which is appropriately set by a pair of signs flanking the entrance which read 'Barbershop and Manicure Inside,' " he reported. Within five years Fr. Kenealy had his Law School Building.

The decision to move the Law School to a location at the Heights was not a foregone conclusion. Some faculty members and many alumni felt that keeping the School downtown near the courts and law offices was the best course. The attractions of a Chestnut Hill location were just the opposite: the Law School could develop a closer relationship with the University generally, and the suburban location would allow the School to attract a full-time, scholarly faculty. Fr. Kenealy felt the eventual location of St. Thomas More Hall offered the best of both worlds.

The location chosen would allow the Law School to be both a part of and apart from the University. At that time, there was a small reservoir across the street from the School rather than parking lots, and the undergraduate dormitories were 15 years in the future. The Boston College branch of the M.B.T.A. Green Line stopped on the other side of Commonwealth Avenue, making the Law School convenient to downtown and accessible to commuting students. Fr. Kenealy believed the Law School could generate enough funds to construct the building on its own — it very nearly did — and convinced the University to go along.

Fr. Kenealy received an unexpected boost when Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Roberts, for whom Roberts Center is named, read about the proposed site in their morning paper and promptly went to B. C. President Maxwell's office with a \$28,000 check to cover the land purchase. The library in the new building was named for Thomas J. Kenney, an attorney who gave \$500,000 to Boston College.

When the new Law School building opened in 1954, the University held a gala celebration. The building represented more than just adequate library and classroom space and better faculty offices. It was



Robert F. Drinan, S.J., Law School Dean 1956-70

expected to propel B.C. Law School into the top ranks of American law schools. The building also demonstrated the University's commitment to a quality law school. It was the first building designed especially for law study by any school since before World War II.

A number of changes in curriculum, faculty and student body would be required for the Law School to obtain the prestige and quality the new building promised. Despite the achievement of A.B.A. and A.A.L.S. accreditation in the early years of the Law School, Fr. Kenealy and the faculty felt more was needed. The faculty had too many part-time members, and full-time members were underpaid compared to their counterparts elsewhere. The Law School had tough standards for graduation, but similar standards were not always applied to the admissions process. Although the Law School was on more or less equal footing with law schools at other Jesuit universities, the Dean and University wanted Boston College to have the finest.

Fr. Kenealy was never able to realize his goal of a law school to compare with the leading national schools. In 1956, he was injured in an auto accident and was forced to retire prematurely as dean. The deanship was taken by Robert F. Drinan, S.J., a graduate of B.C. and Georgetown Law School, who had come to the Law School earlier as assistant dean.

To many who attended between 1956 and 1970, Fr. Drinan personifies the Law School.

The Drinan years

Fr. Drinan shared Fr. Kenealy's vision of the Law School, and then some. He approached the task of turning the School into a law school of national stature with an enthusiasm and endless supply of energy that awed persons, and he left his mark permanently on the School. To many who attended between 1956 and 1970, Fr. Drinan personifies the Law School.

Improving the quality of the School required several hard, and occasionally unpopular, decisions. Fr. Drinan worked to improve the quality of students by toughening entrance requirements. The Law School retained its reputation as a difficult school as well; until the early 1960s it was not unusual for only half the first-year class to remain until graduation. With the introduction of the standardized Law School Admissions Test, the admissions process was somewhat objectified. The L.S.A.T. allowed the School to measure the quality of incoming students. Although the test is only a rough barometer of student ability, it is universally used. The average score of students entering B.C. Law rose each year Fr. Drinan was dean.

A second hard decision was the phasing out of the evening school. B.C. Law School had always prided and advertised itself as the only accredited evening school in New England and, in fact, many of B.C.'s most successful graduates were night students. The argument against the evening school was two-fold — it placed too great a load upon faculty and it was no longer holding its own financially. The night school accepted its last class in the fall of 1959, and when its members graduated in 1963 the evening division quietly expired.

Fr. Drinan felt a first-class law school needed a first-class law review, and set about founding one. The *Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law*, published since 1954 as a single annual volume, could not provide sufficient experience for students. In 1959, the consensus was that that students were ready to produce a publication, and the *Boston College Industrial and Commercial Law Review* was begun. The first student editor-in-chief, Peter A. Donovan, is now a professor at the Law School.

The Review started cautiously, with two issues the first year. Four years later, Fr. Drinan reported that the Review "has come to full maturity. The Law Review has created a new spirit of professionalism in the student body." The Review also helped in the School's placement program, since it brought the

Law School and its students to the attention of many lawyers and judges.

"Establishment of this law review has been the most solid investment in recent years ever commenced at the Law School," Fr. Drinan said.

Much of Fr. Drinan's time was spent seeking quality faculty and students. He recruited students at undergraduate colleges all over the country, which had not been done before. The number of colleges represented in the student body more than doubled during his deanship. He would often combine trips for speaking engagements with recruiting visits.

By keeping a heavy schedule of public appearances and writing a great number of both legal and popular articles, Fr. Drinan kept the Law School constantly before public and legal eyes. He also arranged for the Law School to sponsor seminars and programs on a local, regional and often national basis. His style sometimes clashed with the traditional view of a law school dean, but Fr. Drinan was convinced it would require hard work rather than fine phrases to reach his goal of making Boston College Law School one of the 20 best law schools in the country.

The acquisition of a quality core faculty was critical to the dean's plans. Each year he prodded the University to raise faculty salary levels. He scrutinized the faculties of other law schools for likely candidates. Prominent legal scholars were invited to be visiting professors. It was a slow process, but Fr. Drinan finally brought faculty salaries to a level that was competitive with all but a few law schools. Most of the present faculty members were first hired during Fr. Drinan's deanship.

Fr. Drinan wanted to diversify the student body, especially by recruiting more women and minority students. In the mid-1960s he saw the eventual increased demands for law school slots by students of all backgrounds, and began to press the University for more recruitment funds.

Classroom, office and library space was once again becoming a problem. More Hall, originally designed for 400 students, was attempting to accommodate 500. As the faculty-to-student ratio improved, office space available became less. To make room, the Law School occupied a nearby dormitory.

The need for space paralleled the School's move into clinical and public interest legal programs. The Boston College Legal Assistance Bureau (L.A.B.) was begun in 1969 with a federal grant. (The Center has since left the Law School and operates in downtown Boston.) A group of Prof. Arthur Berney's students decided to act on their interests in civil rights and poverty law. In the summertime, "Berney's Raiders" scattered across the country on legal assistance projects.

Throughout the 1960s, the Law School community debated the grading system and the value of grades. Many students hoped to see an end to grade point averages and class rankings, but within a few years students were demanding to know where they stood. The major lasting change to derive from these debates



Law School Dean Richard G. Huber

was that the Law School began awarding the Juris Doctor rather than LL.B. (technically a bachelor's degree). The J.D. degree swept law schools in the 1960s, but is largely a cosmetic change, since the program remained the same. Alumni were asked to trade in their old LL.B.'s for a new J.D.

Fr. Drinan had long been active in social, political and religious scholarship, and decided to put his concerns to the test by running for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1970. He has been the Congressman from Massachusetts' Fourth District since, most well-known for his role in the House Judiciary Committee's hearings on the possible impeachment of President Nixon. Fr. Drinan has also played a major role in rewriting the copyright and bankruptcy laws, while keeping a high profile as a champion of human rights worldwide.

Fr. Drinan's campaign activities and eventual departure would have created a leadership crisis at many law schools, followed by a scramble for the deanship. In addition, the student unrest of the period made the time precarious for administrators at all schools. Richard G. Huber, a graduate of Iowa and Harvard law schools and a B.C. Law faculty member since 1959, became dean in 1970 after an unusually smooth transition.

The Huber years

During the 1970s the Law School kept pace with major changes in the student body and in legal education.

Government loan programs and the civil rights movement had started changing the composite face of the student body. Many students who could not afford to attend law school previously were now clamoring for admission. Dean Huber played a leading role in opening the nation's law schools, and particularly Boston College, to minority students. As president of the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (C.L.E.O.) for much of the decade, he helped the nation's law schools fashion a rational and humane approach to minority admissions.

Women came to law school as never before. B.C. Law School enrollment is more than one-third women, and the impact of women in the law is reflected by four full-time women professors on the faculty. A Women's Law Center was established in 1971 for students.

Three minority student groups, with offices at the Law School, have been established. They represent minority students in the School's affairs, particularly in admissions. The Asian-American Law Students Association, Black American Law Students Association, and Latino Law Students Association are all active in the School and recruit students nationally.

Adapting to curriculum changes has occupied much of Dean Huber's tenure. The demand, both by students and professional groups, for clinical education, led to the institution of the Urban Legal Laboratory (U.L.L.), where students spend a semester as full-time interns in Boston area firms and agencies. The Attorney General clinical program is a full-year program where third-year students work part-time with individuals in the Attorney General's office. Both these clinical programs include a classroom component. Criminal Process is a third-year course where students both prosecute and defend in criminal trials. The clinical programs require close supervision by the faculty members involved, and the faculty has grown accordingly.

Other changes in curriculum resulted from the law's entry into new areas. Courses in environmental, computer and poverty law, among others, did not exist 10 years ago, and faculty were added to teach new subjects. The relationships between law and other fields became closer also. The Law School now offers a joint J.D.-M.B.A. degree with the School of Management and is considering other joint degree programs.

During the 1970s, the Law School expanded its publication activity. The *Uniform Commercial Code Reporter Digest*, produced by students, established itself as a primary resource among practicing commercial lawyers. The law review shortened its name and is simply *Boston College Law Review*, and publishes articles on the full range of legal topics. Two specialized reviews have been established, the *Boston College En-*

Law School enrollment is more than one-third women, and the impact of women in the law is reflected by four full-time women professors on the faculty.

Environmental Affairs Law Review, and the *Boston College International and Comparative Law Review*. Each of the law reviews invites staff members on the basis of grades, but staff positions are also filled through writing competitions. The *American Journal of Law and Medicine*, published by the American Society of Law and Medicine, is prepared by a joint staff of students from Boston College and Boston University.

Dean Huber has continued Fr. Drinan's activism in legal education, both nationally and locally. He is on the executive committees of the A.A.L.S. and the Order of the Coif (a national honor society for law students), serves as a trustee of the Flaschner Judicial Institute and appears at legal education forums and meetings throughout the country.

Of all the changes at the Law School during Dean Huber's deanship, the most apparent is physical. Shortly after the University acquired Newton College in 1975, the Law School left More Hall and moved to the Newton Campus. Stuart House, the central building on the campus, became the School's new home. The interior of Stuart was virtually rebuilt to meet the needs of the School. With its separate classroom, office and library wings, the new building solved the School's space problems and allowed for enrollment increases to nearly 800.

New challenges

The development of the Law School has not been static; the process of meeting new challenges and solving new problems continues.

Perhaps the foremost concern expressed by Dean Huber regarding the future of the Law School is the quality of the School's library. He believes that a sustained effort to improve the library's holdings and physical facilities is necessary.

One of the serious problems, according to the Dean, is the amount of funds available to purchase new books and materials. Nearly all the law library's purchasing budget is taken up by the procurement of current volumes of serial publications, which form the mainstay of any law collection. This leaves little money for the publications that deal with new areas of legal education or broaden the resources available to students.

The expansion of the breadth of legal education has been one of the major factors in the increased need for new resources. The Law School and other schools

are also facing increasing pressure to broaden further the scope of legal education.

There has been much discussion in the legal community about the need for "competent" lawyers and the role of law schools in providing education that is "competency-oriented." Recent discussion has postulated that it is the responsibility of law schools to teach lawyering skills.

"That's impossible," Dean Huber said. "You can't do it in three years. What we're trying to do is teach new ways of thinking."

The pressure for competency training is likely to lead law schools, including B.C., according to Dean Huber, to offer additional advanced courses to graduates in such skills as preparation of documents, interviewing, counseling and advocacy. Any shift in this direction, however, Dean Huber said, is going to have a financial impact. More faculty will be needed to provide the intensive training in courses that reflect more precisely what a lawyer does in practice.


A half century of progress

If any factor can be used as a yardstick for the progress of the Law School, it is the alumni, who number nearly 5,000. Graduates of B.C. Law practice in 48 states, three territories and a half-dozen foreign countries. The alumni have cemented the School's reputation in the legal world; a B.C. lawyer is generally considered an able one.

Fifty years is not a particularly long life as law schools go, but Boston College Law School has established itself as a quality national law school. It has been blessed, according to one professor, "by having the right people at the right time." It has also benefited from a continuity of leadership rare among law schools. With the exception of one brief period, the School has had four deans, and indeed, each seemed to match the needs of his time.

The position of the Law School today is stronger than ever. Legal educators often play a numbers game, rating law schools on a variety of objective and subjective factors. B.C. Law is rated between 15 and 40, depending upon which study one consults. Two concrete examples probably best show the relative strength of the School.

The demand for B.C. Law graduates in the legal labor market has never been higher. More than 180 law firms and government agencies are expected to interview students on campus this year. Hundreds more have asked the Law School placement office for student resumes.

The School's growing reputation is also evidenced by applications for admission. This year, while law school applications were down 14 percent nationwide, Boston College was one of the only two law schools, the other being University of Chicago, to have more applications than the previous year. More than 4,200 persons applied for 270 openings. That type of response speaks for itself. 

Thanks to Fr. Donovan*

To the Editor:

The June issue of *Boston College Magazine* typifies the excellent quality of past issues. One article that lingers favorably in my mind is, "A cheerful reminiscence," by Fr. Donovan.

This delightful and informative look at the last 30 years at B.C. is a fascinating collage of events. My deeply felt thanks to Fr. Donovan for sharing with us his memories.

Ronald J. Regan, '77

Hanscom A.F.B., Bedford

Time warp for Lyons

To the Editor:

I greatly enjoyed the article by Fr. Charles Donovan on B.C.'s transformation from World War II to the present. I am afraid, however, that the photo on page 12 dated "1949" could be the subject of a "What's wrong with this picture" puzzle. The photograph shows Lyons Hall as one of the buildings on campus, and the article itself states that construction on Lyons was not begun until 1951. Good luck and continued success with your magazine.

Mike Passanisi, '71

Hyde Park

Vigorous outreach programs

To the Editor:

Your article on "Friends, family, neighbors — Can they help the poor?," was informative but seemed to be lacking an understanding of the network of services offered through parishes.

In the early days of the Church's development in the United States, the local parish was the center of most neighborhood spiritual, social and educational activities. The pastor ministered to his parishioners and in turn parishioners serviced one another when in need.

Lately our lives have become more mobile and complex, and the establishment of many private and government agencies have diminished the caring role on a parish level. As Prof. Lowenthal mentioned, "networks" of caring for one another have been ignored or destroyed by public programs.

Recently, however, many parishes have attempted to reverse this trend and

have established Christian service programs to service their parish communities. Many active laity are participating in such programs, ministering to youth, the elderly, the poor and many others on a volunteer basis. To them it is simply an attempt to fulfill the gospel message.

To aid parishes in this endeavor, many Catholic Charities agencies have established programs in parish outreach. Recognizing the need to return the spirit of social ministry to its rightful place in the parish community, the parish outreach program provides consultation and help with the establishment of volunteer programs within the parish. Many unique parish programs have been set up in this way and serve their total community in an ecumenical way.

This ministry has not been forgotten — it is in a vigorous state of renewal.

Nancy D. Ryan, M.S.W. '60

Director of parish outreach

Peabody

The computer did it

To the Editor:

As a printer's editor, I was especially interested in your story of the production of the magazine (pp. 22-25, June issue). Generally the piece was well presented, though there were some inaccuracies, including the amusing one that the computer hyphenates correctly, the word *hyphenates* itself being incorrectly broken! Storage of a complete dictionary is not possible for the limited memory of most printers' computers. If the computer is not programmed to signal for operator intervention when a word must be broken, the breaks, which actually are based on general rules, will be incorrect about 20 percent of the time.

Electronic typesetting and offset printing are surely the best way to produce magazines like *B.C.M.* The few remaining printers who retain letterpress equipment, however, can offer a special product, and they don't find their world "malodorous."

Glenn D. Hogan, '68

Lunenburg, Vt.

(See what happens when you depend on a computer. Our computer has since assured us that in the future, absolutely nothing will go wrrn wong wring wrong with any of the cupy that weee submitt. Editororororor)

Replies from a Mr. and Fr.

To the Editor:

Regarding your response to James F. Sullivan '49 in the June issue (pg. 32), you suggest that the occasional use of titles such as "Mr." or "Miss/Mrs./Ms." would imply that the information you are most interested in conveying is sexual identity or marital status. You beg the question. Such titles can and should be used where clarity demands.

I recently read a news story involving a mother, father and son. It went as follows: Jones had been drinking heavily, and began to argue with and strike Jones. Seeing what was happening, Jones stood between the two and attempted to calm Jones down. At this, Jones drew out a knife and struck Jones a fatal blow. Jones was arrested and charged with murder. Left alone at home, plagued by memories of what had transpired, aware that the family unit had been destroyed, Jones suffered a mental breakdown. Obviously the mother was the drunken killer and the father her victim.

I appreciate what your rules of style are seeking to achieve, but too rigid an adherence to such stylistic treatments can be self defeating. As an example, consider the present day use of the word "person." All too often, it is obvious from the context of an article that the person referred to is a female. The word has become almost synonymous for those titles so sought to be avoided, denoting female sexual identity.

In applying your rules of style, I suggest you occasionally abide by the not too ancient adage which advises: "Stay loose as a noodle, flexible as flax, and play it by ear."

James F. Duffy, J.D. '7

Phoenix, Ariz.

To the Editor:

Boston College Magazine just got here, and this is just a note to say I think you are doing a first-class job with the magazine. I'm proud of it.

I'm not sure of your point in omitting Mr. Mrs. Ms. etc. . . . It seems to me you are trying too hard, but the concluding story on old Spiro is great.

Rev. Joseph Dolan, '42, M.S.'4
Los Angeles, Cal.

Gifts for the holidays — or anytime

The University Bookstore has gifts that are perfect for anytime — no celebration or occasion required — simply because the gifts say "Boston College."

The few items on this page are a small sample of the items available. Please feel free to visit the Bookstore in McElroy Commons or call 969-0100, ext. 3520. The Bookstore has items for Boston College persons of any age, from newborns on up.

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Running shorts (style: JET SPECIAL). Maroon running shorts with gold piping. Gold shorts with maroon B.C. initials also available. Adult sizes S M L XL. \$4.95. (Shown at left)

Jacket (style: NYLINE). Pile-lined, 100% nylon jacket with snap buttons, slash pockets and concealed hood. Adult sizes S M L XL XXL. \$21.95. (Shown at left) Light lining (style: TRAINER), \$16.50. Shell only (style: RP COACH), \$12.50.

Boston College mirror

Above the mirror is a hand-painted scene of Gasson Hall, and each frame is hand-leafed. This process produces the antique appearance that reflects good taste on just about any gift-giving occasion. Overall dimensions, 15" × 26". \$75.

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Please contact the Bookstore for delivery information on B.C. chairs. All prices subject to change without notice.



Our thanks to Sally Pickett, '80, and Keith Wind, '82, co-captains of the B.C. Cheerleaders, for serving as models for this ad.

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